WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1886.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS. CABINET CONCESSIONS TO THE DIS-

Rifles for Belfast-Greece Wants a Loan -President of Uruguay Resigns - A Minor State of Siege-Tornado in

AFFECTED ENGLISH LIBERALS.

LONDON, May 25,-Mr. Gladstone went to Windsor to-day in obedience to a summons from the queen, and conveyed to her the opinion of himself and colleagues with reference to the home rule bill and the proposed dissolution of parliament. The queen intimated that she was willing to meet the wishes of the ministers.

The liberal unionists, in spite of their new and untried committee, are sanguine of success in the coming elections. They are receiving financial support daily. Baron thschild has sent them £500, and it is

Rotachild has sent them £500, and it is believed they have received several larger sums. They are widely circulating anti-home rule literature.

The government does not promise to reconstruct the home rule bill, but proposes to withdraw it after the second reading and to bring it up for the committee a stage later, when objections will be dealt with preproceed. open-nindedly.

The upshot of to-day's meeting of the

The upshot of to-day's meeting of the cabinet is virtually a move in the direction of a concession to the disaffected liberals. Several of the ministers u-ged that clanse 24 of the home rule bill be climinated. After a long discussion it was decided to leave this matter in Mr. Gladstone's hands to deal with as he might think fit. His mind was apparently quickly iffiade up, for early in the evening the government whips were instructed to summon the rank and file of the liberal party to a general meeting on Thursday, when modifiations of the home rule bill will be announced in order to preserve the government from defeat on the second reading.

reading.

Mr. Morley was alone in continuing to oppose the clision of clause 34 from the home rule bill.

The Hartington section maintain their ennity to the bill, and will not attend the liberal conference. The ministers are confident that, with the accession of thirty-five radical dissidents and "loubtfuls," they will have a majority of forty. The bill will be dropped after the second reading. It is probable that parliament will be dissolved in the autumn. If the Gladstone government be returned the winter session will be devoted exclusively to the discussion of devoted exclusively to the discussion of the home rule bill.

devoted exclusively to the discussion of the home rule bill.

4:30 r. M.—There is considerable excitement in the house of commons this afternoon in consequence of a report that Mr. Gladatone has tendered the resignation of the government to the queen.

EVENISH—The general opinion is that at to-day's meeting the cabinet resolved on a dissolution of parliament and an appeal to the country, if the government be defeated on the second reading of the home rule bill. It is thought that Mr. Gladatone's visit to Windsor Castle this morning was made for the purpose of securing the queen's consent to dissolution before the departure of the court for Balmoral Castle.

NOT IN PAYOR OF A BRANDY MONOPOLY. NOT IN PAVOR OF A BRANDY MONOPOLY,
BERLIN, May 25.—The brandy tax bill
was read for the first time in the reichstag
yesterday. Herr Von Scholz, Prussian
minister of finance, stated that the allied
government was still in favor of a brandy
monopoly, but, owing to the views of the
majority in the reichstag, it was only proposed to tax the consumption of spirits,
with a modified tax on malt liquors.

Herr Richter opposed the measure in a
vigorous speech. Herr Windthorst said he
felt inclined to grant to the government the
right to levy the proposed tax, but wished
to have the bill referred to a committee.

PHENCH ARCHRISHOPS TO BE MADE CARDINALS. NOT IN PAVOR OF A BRANDY MONOPOLY,

Rome, May 25.—The French government having notified the vatican that France was willing to provide incomes for the new French cardinals, the pope will therefore elevate three French archishops to the cardinalate, postponing his intended creation of three nunclos. Seven hats will be conferred at the coming consistory.

Much comment has been excited by the elevation to the cardinalate of Mgr. Masella, who is a Jesuit.

A TORNADO IN PRUSSIA. Berlin, May 25.—A tornado visited Wetzlar, Prussis, to-day, and destroyed the rallway station, unroofed a large number of uses and fo verturned sc chimneys, and lifted barges out of the river Lahn, and carried them, in some in-

tances, considerable distances in the air. In the neighboring country the wind up PANAMA CANAL, Panis, May 25.—The technical commis-sion sent to inspect the Panama canal unanimously reports that there is no ob-stacle in the way of constructing the canal

GREECE WANTS A LOAN. Athens, May 25.—The ministry will sub-mit to the chamber of deputies a proposal to raise a loan of £20,000,000.

PRESIDENT OF URUGUAY RESIGNS. MONTEVIDEO, May 25.—Dr. Francisco Autonio Vidal has resigned the presidency of the republic of Uruguay. Geu. Maximo Santos, at present vice president, has been appointed to succeed him.

RIPLES FOR BELFAST. LONDON, May 25.—The agent of a Bel-gian firm at Dover offers to supply 20,030 rifles, as advertised for at Belfast, at eight shillings each.

AFFAIRS ON THE ISTHMUS.

Uneasy Feelings Everywhere-Dread That Peace Will Be Interrupted -Colonization Projects in Peru.

NEW YORK, May 25 .- Mail dates from Panama to the 16th contain the following details: Quiet prevails, but not content ment, and there is an uneasy feeling everywhere and an undefined dread that interruption to the public peace may occur at any moment. The taxes are fearfully in-creased, in some cases to the extent of from 100 to 150 per cent., and yet there are no signs of improvement. No account is rendered of the expenditure of the revenue, which, however, is principally used to sup-

which, however, is principally used to support a large army.

The rainy season set in two weeks earlier
than usual this year. The streets of Colon
and Aspinwall are in a horrible condition.

It is reported that an Italian man-of-war
is at Haranquilla.

Col. Pereire has suggested a project for
the organization of colonies in Peru which
is said to have met with the favor of the
president and other influential persons.
The project provides for the formation of
military colonies in the vast prairies in the
heart of South America known as the military colonies in the vast practice in the heart of South America known as the "Pampas el Sacramenta." These pampas are extremely fertile, Humboldt having found alluvial mold thirty feet in thickness on some of them.

The French and Italian internationals of

arbitration were in session at Santiago de Chill on May 15 for the settlement of claims of cittzens of France and Italy arising from the war with Peru.

Canada is Doing Wrong.

St. John, N. B., May 25.—There is nothing new in the fisheries discussion. There appears to be a growing feeling, not only among the fishermen having bait to sell, but among other classes of the frommunity, that Canada is doing wrong in not allowing American fishermen to purchase balt. There is not one out of a hundred of our fahermen who would not sell bait to the Yankees if they got the chance.

New Naval Cadets.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., May 25.—The following ad-ditional candidates for naval cadetablps have successfully stood the examination: Conrad Harness, Texas; Molville Demorest, New York; George W. Ament. Iowa: H. S. Ritter, Penn-sylvania, John G. Willis, Illinois; Cyrus S. Rad-ford, Kentucky. Out of eighty applicants six-teen have failed mentally and fourteen physi-cally.

TRISH HOME RULE MEETING. Heartfelt Sympathy for the People of Ireland-Respect and Admiration for

CHICAGO, May 25,-Fnlly 10,000 people ttended the Irish home rule meeting in Battery D Armory to-night. Gov. Oglesby, who presided at the meeting, was escorted to the hall by the Hibernian Rifles and Clan-ns-Gsel Guards as a guard of honor. Clan-us-Gsel Guards as a guard of honor. Resolutions [were passed unanimously declaring hearifelt sympathy for the people of Ireland in their endeavor to secure the restoration of the native parliament; congratulating the Irish people on the sagecity, courage, and fidelity of their great leader; assuring the great English premier that the crowning act of his political career has won for him the respect and admiration of the American people; pledging the continued support of Irish-American citizens to their kindred, and denouncing the atroctous calumnies of the tory press, which charge the Irish-American citizens of Chicago with the responsibility for the recent outrages of the anarchist element. A cablegram was sent to Mr. Parnell expressing admiration of Mr. Parnell and his associates for their tireless efforts and appreciation of the services rendered by Giadatone to liberty and humanity by the introduction of his bill to secure legislative independence to Ireland.

Gov. Oglesby, Mr. Alexander Sullivan, Hon. Wirt Dexter, and Hon. John F. Finerty were the principal speakers. At the close of the meeting Alderman Sheridan sang the Irish national anthem, "God Save Ireland," the audience rising and joining in the chorus.

The meeting to-night was one of the largest representative gatherings ever held in this city. Fully 10,000 persons com-

The meeting to-night was one of the largest representative gatherings ever held in this city. Fully 10,000 persons compressed themselves into the Battery Armory on the lake front, while great crowds remained outside unable to gain admittance. The platform was in the center of the north side of the hall. Upon it were the governor of illinoisy chosen presiding officer of the meeting, and a list of vice presidents, embracing judges on the bench, congressmen, ministers of all church denominations, and men prominent in all the walks of life. The list of vice presidents embraced 300 names. The platform was festooned with evergreens and the background was covered with American and Irish flags blended.

With American and Irish flags blended,

Presbyterian General Assembly.

AGGUSTA. GA., May 15.—The Presbyterian General Assembly occupied to-day in hearing addresses commemorative of the quarter centennial anniversary. Three of the speakers were officers of the assembly which organized the southern church in Augusta in 1881. Rev. Dr.Joseph B. Wilson, of Tennessee, delivered an historical address. Rev. Dr. J. M. Waddell, of Tennessee, reviewed the colleges and semi-maries of the church in the south: Rev. Dr. B. M. Falmer, of New Orleans, who was moderator in 1861, delivered the principal address. He recited and reviewed the colleges which separated this southern from the northern wing of the church. He said that the church had always prospered better when divorced from the state. He asserted that the northern church had undertaken to settle the question of sovereienty of this government. This related to the question of sovereienty of this government. This related to the question of slavery. The southern church made no deliverance upon a political issue which had divided this country since the formation of the constitution and had undertaken to settle the question of sovereienty of this government. This related to the question of slavery and maintained that it was beyond the province of the northern church to formulate such an opinion. The northern church still altered to the the same to the same of the northern church is the same to-day as it was twenty five years ago. He insisted that the inspired word of God must be accepted as final antionity; that the Bible is the base of the work and that human speculation, however ingenious, mut not be injected into the sacred Scriptures. The discussion of evolution will be continued to-morrow. This is regarded as the leading popular question before the assembly, and excites great interest. The majority report condemning evolution is a question now before synods and prebyteries, and that the Ecoeral assembly undertaken to evolution is a question now before synods and prebyt

National Butchers' Association. first annual convention of the National Butchers' Association. The butchers met this morning, and were called to order by C. H. Simpson, chairman of the committee of organization, and were welcomed and given the freedom of ere welcomed and given the freedom ty by Mayor Francis. He was respond Thomas Armour, president of the associand the convention then proceeded effect a temporary organization.

The computants against the drossed beef monopoly seem to be imperment in the minds of the delegates, and there is no doubt that the great work of the convention will be to organize in self-defense. It is proposed by many to practically boyest the great dressed beef firms, and to pledge themselves to continue shughtering for themselves or, at any rate, in their own cities.

East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. KNOXVILLE, TENN., May 25.—The East Ten-cessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad was sold o-day by Special Master William Rule in pursuance of a decree of the United States court, It was first bid in for the reorganization committee by E. F. Hyde, vice president of the New York Central Trust Company. The bid was 50,000,000, with the reservation of a small branch road known as Collewah Cot Off. Mr. Tomskins, attorney for the Central Trust Company, profested against this reservation. The road was then re-sold without the Collewah reservation. The bid was 50,25,000, made for the reorganization committee by Mr. Hyde, and the sun of \$50°,000 cash paid in. The sale is subject to the approval of the United States circuit court in session at Knoxville, June 28. Before the sale two minority holders, by attorneys, served notices of protess. mance of a decree of the United States cou-

The American Congress of Churches-Cleveland, Ohio, May 25.—The American congress of churches convened at Music Hall at 3 p. m. Addresses of welcome were made by Gov. Foraker and Rev. H. M. Ladd, of cleveland. Rev. Joseph Anderson, of Waterbury, Coun., chairman of the council, also made an address. Papers were read by D. G. Fotter, of Waterbury, Coun., and Leonard W. Hacon, of Philadelphia. This evening's session was addressed by Bishop Gilman, of Cleveland; Rev. J. Coleman Adams, of Chicago, and Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, of New York. The gathering is not confined to any creed or belief, but every Christian faith is welcome. The American Congress of Churche

Secretary Bayard on the Fishery Proubles.
PourLand, May 25.—Secretary Bayard
was recently asked if our fishing vessels would
be protected in entering Canadian ports for be protected in entering Canadian ports for crews. He replied that such a entrance for such jurposes may possibly involve construction of treaty with Great Britain. He expects to attain such an understanding as will release our dishermen from all doubts or risk in the exercise of the ordinary commercial privileges in friendly ports to which, under existing laws of both countries, he considers their citizens to be mu-tually entitled, free from molestation.

Republicans Seeking an Alliance. TRENTON, N. J., May 23.—The city is rapidly filling with delegates to the Republican conference to bring about an alliance with the temperance people, which meets here to-morrow. The conference is attracting much attention. The Republican leaders now here already assert that a combination between them and the temperance people is assured. Some go so far as to assert that the temperance leaders are ready to advocate such an alliance in the Probibition convention to be held at Newark on Thursday, without being urged by them. TRESTON, N. J., May 25.-The city is rapidly

Fishermen Warned to be Cautious. Boston, May 25.—A Washington dispatch the addressing says: In the matter of the dish eries the administration has taken occasion to renow its warning that fishermen should take great pains not to violate the Canadian customs laws. Gov. Dingley believes that our fisher-men will soon be able to made arrangements so that they can be supplied with bait from our own waters.

Indian Troubles in Arizona. Benson, Ariz., May 25.—Robert Lloyd, a well nown dairyman, was killed by Indians this morning at his residence near Pantane.
PARTANO, Anix., May 25.—A party of Mexicans surplised some Indiana eight miles from
here and killed one of them.

EXCITEMENT IN RICHMOND GIGANTIC PROPORTIONS OF THE DEMO-

> Workingmen's Challenge to the "Ring" -Convention of Good Templars-Puryear Sentenced to Hang-Methodist Episcopal Conference,

CRATIC FAMILY FIGHT.

RICHMOND, VA., May 25 .- The local political fight in the unhappy Democratic fam-ily here over the city offices has assumed gigantic proportions and every other ques-tion has become of little interest in comparison. The workingmen's party are struggling with unwouted zeal against the "Bourbon sing" that has controlled things for ten years, and their feelings for the pres-"Hourbon ling" that has controlled things for ten years, and their feelings for the present city councilmen are as hitter as they have ever been for the Republicans. Thursday the machine shops and factories will be closed and the laboring men will devote the day to work against the strict Bourbon chique. The Labor Herald of yesterday dares the "ring" to cheat them at the ballot box, and says that such a thing has been threatened. The Bourbon press earnestly insists that the rebellion in the party is due to Mahons and his friends and the laboring men insist that it is not true. There is more excitement in the city than has been known for years, and it will increase until the election occurs next Thursday.

The "ring" is charged with mismanaging the city government, and the "reformers" say they will discover the faults and frands. The places of about 400 persons are at stake, and some of the offices are worth as much as \$3,000 a year.

A prominent citizen of Petersburg says there will be no trouble about the election of the Republican ticket in that city.

WORLD OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

of the Republican ticket in that city.

WORLD OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

The thirty-second annual session of the Grand Lodge of the World of Good Templars methers to day in the hall of the house of delegates, Right Worthy G. T. John B. Finch, of Nebraska, presiding. The other officers present are Grand Counselor W. H. Lambly, Quebec; G. V. T. Mrs. S. A. Leonard, Boston, Mass., secretary; B. F. Parker, Mauston, Wis.; grand treasurer Uriah Copp., jr., Loda, Ills.; C. S. Juvenile Templars, Mary E. Peck, Newtown, Conn.; Graud Marshal W. P. Crooks, Jersey City; G. D. M. Mrs. J. P. Otis, Westburk, Vt.; P. B. W. G. T. Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal. 'Grand Templar President Finch submitted his report, which suggests methods for the improvement of the work of the order. Among the decisions given by the grand templar was one that Good Templary does not recognizeany, distinction of race, sex, or color as affecting the rights and privileges in he order.

A public reception was tendered the Templars at Mozart Hall to-night. Mayor Carrisgton was ill, and Dr. J. William Jones took his place in order to welcome the Templars to the city. Hon. J. N. Stubbs, an officer of the Grand Lodge and a spirited speech. J. B. Finch, grand officer from Illinois, spoke eloquently in response. A large crowd was present and great enthusiasm was manifested. All the representatives were scated on the stage.

FURYEAR SENTENCED TO HANG.

Holmes R. Puryear, convicted in Prince George county, Va., last week of the murder of his wife in June last by poison, was to-day sentenced to be hanged on the 29th of October. His counsel will make an effort to get a writ of error and bring the care before the supreme court of appeals of the state.

M. E. CONFERENCE.

the state.

M. E. CONFERENCE.

The Methodist conference to-day passed a resolution that bishops be requested to put foreign missions in their annual visitations, leaving, however, such visits discretionary with them.

The conference commended the woman's missionary work by a unanimous vote.

The question of the place of holding the next general conference was referred to a special committee, to report at their option through the church papers. A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment by the bishops of an assistant editor of the Christian Advocate, also authorizing the editor to draw on the book agent for \$2,500 annually to pay correspondents.

At to-night's session the conference fixed upon the first Weduesday in May, 1890, as the time for the meeting of the next general conference. The report of the committee on divorce was adopted. It provides that no minister of the church shall solemnize the rite of marriage between parties

that no minister of the church shall soi-emnize the rite of marriage between parties when one or both are divorced from a wife or bushand still living; provided that the inhibition shall not apply to an innocent party to a divorce obtained on scriptural grounds. The bishops were authorized to appoint fraternal messengers to the Meth-odist Episcopal Church in Canada, and to the piscopal Church in Canada, and to the olored Methodist Episcopal Church in merica. The convention, just before midnight, adjourned sine die.

K. OF L. CONVENTION.

Listening to Addresses Upon Temperance and Manufacturing Interests. CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 25 .- The special convention of the Knights of Labor was called to order by Grand Master Workman T. V. Powderly, in Sloss Hall, at 2:30

T. V. Powderly, in Sloss Hall, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. After the transaction of preliminary business and the appointment of a committee ou credentials, Mrs. Mary Woodbridge, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was admitted, and read an address congratulating the order on its advocacy of temperance, and the moral influence it exerted. Considerable interest was manifested in the address, but no action was taken on it.

After Mrs. Woodbridge had concluded, Mr. Edwin Norton, who is connected with an extensive iron and steel firm of Chicago, was introduced. He read a long address, in which he proposed the formation of a manufacturers' association, representing all the manufacturing interests of the country, whose object would be to work in harmony with the Knights of Labor, and by a system of gradual reduction establish the eighthour law. He proposes to reduce the time to labor half an hour per year, the wages to remain as at present, taking the ten-hour day as a basis until the objective point is reached. This address was warmiy applauded, the convention adjourning until 9 o'clock to morrow morning without taking eached. This address was warming unlauded, the convention adjourning u clock to morrow morning without taking

action upon it. A CLOSE CORPORATION. The general assembly which began its session to-day is a close corporation. Everything is done in secret, and all the proceedings come to the newspaper press through a committee of knights appointed for that

African M. E. Conference Appointments. HARRISBURG, PA., May 25.—The African M. conference adjourned this afternoon, to meet in Philadelphia on the second Wednesday in May, 1857. A purse was presented to fishop flood as a testimonial from his people. Bishop Hood announced the appointments for 1856-87. Baltimore districts—8. S. Wales, presiding eider, Wesley Ziou, Washington, D. C.; R. H. G. Dyson, Union Wesley, Washington, D. C.; R. H. G. Dyson, Union Wesley, Washington, D. C.; R. H. G. Lector, Gaibratth, Washington, P. C.; N. J. Green, Arlington, Va.; J. F. Waters, Laurel, Md.; Charles Roles, Huntingdon and Burryille, Johnson, Rockville and Oak Grove, C. H. Wes, Union Wesley and Gfisson Grove; W. H. Wright, Zion Church, Battimore; M. H. Ross, Peach Bottem; J. R. Johnson, York, Pa.; S. W. Offley, Gettysburg; D. Davis, Williams Grove and Salisbury; A. J. Spencer, Baltimore Mission; J. W. Martin, Scabrook; S. W. Johnson, in Philadelphia on the second Wednesday in

The Unitarian Association. Bosron, Mass., May 25.—The annual meet-ng of the Unitarian Association opened this merating in Tremont Temple, Gov. Robinson presiding. Rev. John McDowell, of Manches-ter, England, addressed the meeting. The an-nual election of officers then occurred. Amona them are Gov. Robinson, Hon. Wm. Whitogy, and George William Curtis.

Should be Buried Alive. Pittsaung, Pa., May 25.—Rev. T. N. Niles, I. E., made a sensation in his McKeesport N. E., made a semanton in his McKeesport church Simday while preaching before a G. A. R. post by saying that Jeff Davis should be burde alive, and that every soldier's whole should kneel at her husband's grave and in-voke the curse of heaven upon Davis, the murdeer of her husband.

BURIAL OF MRS, PENDLETON. Funeral Services at a Church in New York City-The Remains Deposited

at Woodlawn Cemetery. NEW YORK, May 25 .- The funeral of the wife of Hon. George H. Pendleton, minis-ter to Berlin, who was killed by being thrown from a carriage while driving in the park, took place this morning from the Zion Protestant Episcopal Church, corner Zion Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-eighth street. Previous to the removal of the remains to the church the relatives and friends of the deceased lady assembled at the residence of her son, No. 105 East Thirty-fifth street, and took a last look. The body was incased in a handsome black walnut casket covered with black broadcloth, with six silver handles, and a silver plate upon which was the simple inscription:

Alice Ker Profision died Max 26, 1884.

covered with black broadcloth, with six silver handles, and a silver plate upon which was the simple inscription:

Alice Key Pendicton, died May 29, 1888.

Among those piesent were Mr. Frank Pendicton and Miss Jane Frances Pendicton, who was with her mother when the accident occurred and was herself quite badly injured; Mr. Elliot Henry Pendicton of Cincinnati; Mrs. F. H. Potter, James Barton Key, Mr. Howard and Miss May Howard, of Baltimore, and Dr. A. S. Dandridge, of Cincinnati. Numerous elegant and appropriate floral emblems lay on and around the coffin. Upon the arrival of the body at the church it was met at the door by Rev. Dr. Charles G. Tiffany, the rector, and Rev. Dr. Wm. A. Leonard, of St. John's Church, Washington.

The cilice was thronged with distinguished people, among them Thomas F. Hayard, Senator MePherson, of New Jersey; Chief Justice Stanley Matthews, Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio; Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Carl Schurz, Judge Charles P. Daly, Whitelaw Reid, the German and Mexican ministers, the Misses Key, of Baltimore, and Col. Fred. Conkling. The only floral decorations at the church were a crown of white and red flowers at the foot of the altar and a wreath at the lectern.

The touching service of the Episcopal Church for the dead was recited; the choir sang the hymns "Thy Will Be Done" and "Abide With Me," and at the conclusion of the services the body was taken to the Grand Central depot, where it was placed upon a special train filled with relatives and friends and taken to Woodlawn.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S CONDOLENCE.

Behlin, May 25.—Count Lebndorff, on

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S CONDOLENCE, Benin, May 25.—Count Lehndorff, on behalf of Emperor William, called upon Minister Pendleton to-day and expressed the emperor's condolence on the death of Mrs. Pendleton.

TERRIBLE PUNISHMENT.

A Little White Boy's Treatment at the Georgetown Industrial Home School. Horace Edward Brinkley, a 10-year-old

white boy, who was confined in the Georgetown Industrial school, stopped at a window of the institution while on his way to bed Sunday night. The boy says that Superintendent Stockbridge saw him, and

bed Sunday night. The boy says that Superintendent Stockbridge saw him, and whipped him with a barrel stave. So severe was the punishment that long, dark welts mark the progress of the instrument of torture.

The little fellow's appeal for mercy met with no response, and the whipping continued for some time. The boy was then put to bed, and during the night suffered terribly. He resolved to escape from the place at the first chance that offered. Mouday he ran away and went to his sister's house on Fourth street, near M street southeast. The boy seemed to act queerly, and it was noticed that he seemed to be in pain. At first he gave no definite reason for his coming away from the school until by accident his sister discovered that he had ran away, min it was then that he had ran away, min it was then that he had ran away, most it was then that he told the reason. She was borrified at the bruised condition of her brother's back.

Shortly afterward she saw Officer Ranke and brought him into the house to see the boy's condition. The officer, on returning to the station off duty, reported the facts to Lieut. Boteler. Officer Charles W. O'Neill's attention was called to the boy. He brought the boy before the commissioners resterday morning, who listened to the story, and ordered Dr. McKim to examine into the matter. The latter stated last night that the boy was badly bruised, and that he had inquired into the matter and would send his report to the commissioners to-day. The doctor would not say what his report would be, but it is likely that he will censure severely the method used in punishing the little fellow. Commissioner Webb, when spoken to about the matter, stated that, as farlashe could judge, he telleved the punishment was not merited. He would not state what action would be taken in the matter, as the commerced. he relieved the punishment was not morited. He would not state what action would be taken in the matter, as the com-missioners had only heard the boy's state-ment.

The boy is the orbian of the late Isaac Relieved who were well to see the

The boy is the orbhan of the late Isaac Brinkley, who was well known in East Washington. After his father's death he was placed in the industrial Home school. Among his former companions he was looked upon as being a good boy. Horace stated that the boys of the school are kept under a severe discipline, and for the most trifling infractions of the rules they are severely punished. He related instances of boys being whipped as severely as he had been.

Increasing Pensions of Maimed Soldiers and Sailors.
On motion of Mr. Seweil, the Senate took up

on motion of Mr. Seweil, the Senate took up the bill heretofore reported by him from the committee on pensions "to amend the pension laws by increasing the pensions of soldiers and sallors who have lost an arm or leg in the service. The bill gives \$30 a month to soldlers and sallors who leet one toot or one hand in the service; \$36 a month to those who lost an arm above the chow or leg above the knee; \$35 a month to those who lost an arm above the chow or leg above the knee; \$35 a month to those who lost an arm at the shoulard joint or a leg at the hip joint.

Mr. Sewell said the proposed increase of pensions should be made in the classes mentioned. The men affected by the bill, he said, were really the suffering heroes of the war who carry about with them disabilities that are palable to every eye. If there was to be any class of cases to which we should be liberal this was the class. The bill, Mr. Sewell added, would increase the pension expenditures of the government by the sum of \$1,63,702 a year.

Mr. Miller offered an amendment extending the provisions of the bill so as to include among the \$5 a month pensioners cases of the men whose legs had been ampointed so near the hip point as to prevent the use of an artificial limb. The amendment was agreed to and, as so amended, the bill was passed.

Another Navy Yard Proposed. Another Navy Yard Proposed.

A resolution offered by Mr. Call was agreed to by the Senate, instructing the committee on naval affairs to inquire and report whether the interests of the country do not require the equipment of the navy yard at Warrenton, near Pensacola, Fla., for the construction there of steel ships of war, and whether as appropriation of not less than \$550,000 should not be made for the immediate commencement of the work of constructing such vessels.

The Norfolk National Bank Case. Nonrolk, Va., May 25 .- Arguments in the final bearing of the cause of the receiver of the Exchange National Bank against the trustees of Bain & Bro, began to-day in the United States circuit court, Chief Justice Waite presiding. Over half a million dollars are in volved in the case, which is the outcome of the failure of the Exchange National Bank of Norfalk and Rain & Hro, bankers, of Portseneuth in April, 1885. Bain & Bro, who were largedebtors of the Exchange Bank at the time of the failure, and also officers and stockholder of that institution, made a deed of trist a few days after the failure, preferring their own depositions in the sum of about \$400,000 over the Exchange Bank. The object of the receiver? final hearing of the cause of the receiver of the positors in the sum of about \$90,000 over the Exchange lank. The object of the receiver's suit is to set aside the deed and take possession of all the assets in the hunds of the trusted Great interest is felt in the result, and the ablest course in the state are employed on both sides.

Confession by a Murderer. Wilmington, DEL., May 25 -Paul Reed, one of the negroes who are in jail at Elkton, Md., charged with the murder of Wm. Green (Billy

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS. Return of the Nationals-Louisville

and Epsom Races, .c. The Nationals will arrive in the city this morning, and this afternoon] at 4:30 they will play an exhibition game with some of the best amateur players of Washington.

The Nationals will try a new battery that has been highly recommended, and as there will, no doubt, be great interest manifested to see how the new additions handle themselves, quite a number of spectators will b GAMES ELSEWHERE.

THE ESON RACES.

LONION, May 25.—The Epson summer mesting began to day. The race for the Woodcate Stakes, 1,000 sovereigns, was won by The Baron, Sir Galanati second, and Bay Colt, by George Frederick, third.

George Frederick, third.
Letusville, May 25.—First race—Three-quarters of a rule beats. Cuban Queen won first beat, Hermitage second, Handy Andy third. Time, 1164, Second beat, Cuban Queen won, Roster second, Handy Andy third. Time, 11712. Second race—Three-quarters of a mile. Nel-ies B won, Enchantress second, Cora L third. Fine. 1385.
Third race—One and a quarter miles. Mod-esty won, Lady Wayward second, Philip Sthird.

Time, 2:13%.
Fourth race—One and three-eighths miles.
Expert won, Irish Pat second, Punka third.
Time, 2:24%.
This onds the meeting which has been a most satisfactory one.
SCLIVAN—MITCHELL GLOVE CONTEST.

MILIVAN-MITCHELL GLOVE CONTEST.

MILWAUKER, WIS., May 23.—It is quite probable that the Sullivan-Mitchell glove contest will take place in this city. Negotiations are about complated for the Opera House as a place for holding the event.

THE BOOKMAKERS CANNOT BE TURNISHED.

THE BOOKNAKERS CANNOT BE PUNISHED,
FRIERICLD, N. J., May 25.—The officers of the
Mommouth Park Association have employed
counsel to detend the lifty odd bookmakers indeted by the grand jury of Mommouth county
last fall. It is clatined that the change made
in 175-34-45 laws in 1880 by cutting out the
words 'all persons who bet and wager' in the
act on horse racing changed the law so that the
booknakers cannot be punished. The matter
will come up on Friday when William Lovell
and William McLane will be tried. Among
the persons against whom there are indictments are Kelly & Bilss. Appleby & Johnson,
John Paly, Philip Daly, and others equally
well known to the sportleg world

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

The Regular Session Last Night-Successful Applicants for Teachers' Po-

sitions. Messrs, Clark, Brooks, Ross, Dr. Purvis and Prof. Gregory were the members of the school board present at the Franklin school building last evening, when Mr. Ross was elected temporary chalrman of the board, and called the meeting to order. A com-munication was received from the communication was received from the com-missioners ordering that the school building at the corner of Prospect and Lingan streets, Georgetown, be named the "Theil-keld school," in honor of the late John Theilkeld, of that place, and that the school building at the intersection of Virginia avenue, K and Ninth streets southeast be named the "Lenox building," in honor of the late ex-Mayor Walter Lenox, of this city.

Permission was granted George W. New-Permission was granted George W. Newten and Henry Schaefer to use the school house at the corner of Tenth and R streets for Sunday school purposes on Sunday afternoons. A motion to close the schools on Monday, May 31, was carried. The realgnation of Miss L. L. Lewis was accepted, to take effect at the close of the present school year. Harry H. Peters was granted a third grade certificate, having taught the second grade for three consecutive years.

The principal business of the meeting was the announcement of the successful applicants who were lately examined for positions as teachers, to determine which

positions as teachers, to determine which the board went into executive session. the board went into executive session. There were fifty seven applicants, of which number twelve were successful. The percentages required to pass were: First grade, 55; second, 65; and third, 70. The result was as follows: Certificate for first grade, Mary M. Maher, 63 per cent.; Emma Lydia Hopkins, 61; Louis M. Levin, 58; Edith Morris Zane, 61; H. Offley, 55; Clara G. Brewer, Henry D. Malone, and Rachel M. Syphax. Second grade, Mary Banks Stevens, 68; Stephen M. Ryder, 68. Third grade, Annie E. Loomis, 734; Francis H. Stevens, 76.

Georgetown Amateur Orchestra-The twentieth public rehearsal of the George own Amateur Orchestra at Congregationa hurch last night attracted a brilliant audience cohurch last night stiracted a brilliant audience, and was characterized by a most artistic performance. The forty-six active members of the orchestra rendered all the concerted numbers in excellent style. The orchestra has made good progress under Prof. Lon., and the concert last night can well be said to have been the most successful artistically in the history of two orcanization. The first number—a symphony in B flat major in two parts, by Prof. Lon.—was nicely rendered, and an excellent opportunity was afforded to mark the improvement, so wide was the range. The second number—that of Franz Schubert, 1797-1828—a symphony in B minor in two parts, was cloverly performed. The Franz Abt Club sang Grier's "Land Sighting" with a dash and fluish that evoked gennine enthusiasm, while the accompaniment by the orchestra was superb. The feature of the programme was the "Religioso" for ten violoned-los, by Golternsan, and the work of the gentlemen was that of real artists—and such they are. The other numbers were "The Mill." by Itad, for string orchestra, a German song by Malmene, rendered by the Franz Abt Club, Relissiger's overture, "Felsenmuch by Another Council of the National Union.

Another Council of the National Union "Central" Council of the National Union was organized last evening at G. A. B. hall, corner Ninth and D. streets northwest, with about eventy gentlemen connected with merchanseventy gentlemen, connected with merchantle persuits. The officers are W. N. Dalton, president; II. Fleming, vice president; W. A. Yates, speaker; W. C. Curran, secretary; J. Brock, ex-president; J. S. S. Hollidge, financial secretary; M. Goldsmith, treasurer; T. Blake, usher J. W. Amer, sergeant treasurer; T. Blake, usher J. W. Amer, sergeant Lanaburgh, H. Franc, and R. Harris, trustees, M. Strickland, recressinative to assembly; H. Kroubeimer, alternate.

Arrested in Alexandria. Augustus Mills, an Englishman, was arrested londay night in Alexandria by Officer Grady CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

GEN, BLACK CRITICISED AND DE-FENDED IN THE SENATE.

eles Interposed Against Claims of Wounded and Disabled Soldiers-Day and Night Debate Upon Oleomargarine.

After miscellaneous business the Senate, on motion of Mr. Sewell, passed the bill to smend the pension laws by increasing the pensions of soldiers and satiors who have lost an arm or leg in the service.
[The proceedings upon this bill are published in another part of the NATIONAL RE-

PUBLICAN. On motion of Mr. Sawyer, private pension cases were then taken up and proceeded

Some sharp debate occurred on one of the

Mr. Ingalla said the pension office was

administered upon the idea that every dis-ateled soldier who applied for a penadministered upon the idea that every disatiled soldier who applied for a pension was doing something felonious. He
bad in mind a case in which a soldier,
totally blind, whose claim had been admitted under a previous administration on
the most abundant and explicit proof, had
had his claim suspended by Commissiener Black among the earliest of
his official acts. This was done upon
an appeal taken after the case
had been argued before the assistant
secretary of the interior and an appeal
again taken to the Secretary of the Interior
against the continued interposition and
objection of the present commissioner of
pensions. So obvious, however, was the
justice of the claim that the Secretary of
the Interior declared that the original decision should stand. So the man finally received his pension—and the largest amount
of arrears granted since 1879. Mr. Ingalis
agreed with a remark made by Mr. Cockrell, that it was not proper to have so many
cases coming to Congress—capecially, Mr.
Ingalis and, when the evidence was so clear,
as it was in nine-tenths of the cases before
the Senate.

"But," be asked, "what are you going to
do about it?" Gen. Black, Mr. Ingalis
continued, was himself a standing monument of the liberality of a Republican Senate. The claim of Gen. Black had come
before the pension committee of the Senate
when be (Mr. Ingalls) was chairman of that
committee.

The committee reported a bill putting

before the pension committee of the Senate when he (Mr. Ingalls) was chairman of that committee.

The committee reported a bill putting Gen. Black on the pension list at the highest rate paid to any soldier of the republic, upon the ground that he was totally disabled; that his ability to earn his livelihood in his profession had been absolutely destroyed. Hon. David Davis, then in the Senate, had assured the committee that John Charles Black was an', absolute physical wreck, totally unable to obtain a subsistence for himself or his family. So Gen. Black had got a pension of \$100 a month. That man to-day, in the enjoyment of that pension as a totally disabled person, was getting Mr. Ingalls did not know how many thousands of dollars a year as a commissioner of pensions, and was able to interpose frivolous and unjustifiable objections against the letter and spirit of the pension law against thousands of men that were vasily more entitled to \$100 a month than was Gen. Black. His actions to-day and his position in this government, were a refutation of the statements on which he had received his pension; and if he were a man of honor—if he were entitled to the condidence of the people and the enoluments of the position he enjoyed—he would decline to receive that pension; and the enoluments of the position he enjoyed—he would decline to receive that pension; and Mr. Ingalis, in the name of the disabled soldiers of the republic, protested against the infamous obstacles that are being inter-

and Mr. Ingalis, in the name of the disabled soldiers of the rapublic, protested against the infamous obstacles that are being interposed against the claims of the wounded and disabled soldiers.

Mr. Cockrell defended the commissioner of pensions. He said the senator from Kansas had gone out of his way to make a personal ensiaught on Gen. Black, and had undertaken to create the false impression on the public mind that these claimants who resorted to Congress for relief were persons whose claims had been rejected by the present commissioner of pensions.

the present commissioner of pensions.

Mr. Ingalls. Many of them have been.

Mr. Cockrell. Most of them have no been, and the records show it, and the sentence has been as the sentence been as the sentence been as the sentence been as the sentence been s rece, and the records show it, and the sen-stor knows it.

Mr. Ingalis said he was not objecting to the number of claims allowed, but to those not allowed. He asked Mr Cockroll, "What do you say about his enjoying a pension of \$100 a month for total disability?"

Mr. Cockroll. The sension form, Kanses Mr. Cockrell. The senator from Kansas gave it to him, and is estopped from criti-

gave it to him, and is estopped from criticising his own acts.

Mr. Ingalis repeated that the pension was given upon what was supposed to be reliable evidence, but the present condition of the mmissioner was proof that he had ontained the pension under false allegations, and that it ought to be repealed.

Mr. Cockvell thought that if Mr. Ingalis believed what he had said, he should introduce a bill for the repeal of the bill granting the pension.

duce a bill for the repeal of the bill granting the pension.

Mr. Logan thought that unfair statements had been sent broadcast over the country about the action of Commissioner Dudley. As far as concerned Gen. Black's pension, however, Mr. Logan would say nothing about it. If Gen. Black was entitled to the pension, Mr. Logan hoped he would retain it. Gen. Black had been a bally-wounded man, and if entitled to a pension, no matter how large, Mr. Logan would not reduce it one cent. It did not come with the best grace, however, from men who had received pensions by act of Congress to object to others receiving pensions by similar means. The great majority of men who applied for pensions were disabled, either from wounds received or diseases contracted in the service.

Mr. Voorhees warmly defended Gen.

contracted in the service.

Mr. Voorhees warmly defended Gen.
Black. He hud known him, he said, since
Black was a boy of 19, when he broke away
from college to go into the army. Gen.
Black's military services had been exceptionally brilliant. Mr. Voorhees saw Gen.
Black when the pension was applied for,
and he did not conceive it possible for a human being wounded as Black was to live.
He was then wasted to a skeleton; bloodpolsoning was ravaging his whole system;
tones had been cut from his arms, and a
similiar operation was threatened as to his similar operation was threatened as to his legs. Mr. Voorbees had often left his side legs. Mr. Voorhees had often left his side despairing of ever seeing him alive again. He iMr. Voorhees held himself responsible to answer for the justice and propriety of the pension anywhere and everywhere. It had not been obtained under false pretenses. Gen. Black was to-day performing his duties while open running wounds from shattered bones were draining him of his strength.

As to Gen. Black's services as commissioner of pensions, Mr. Voorhees saw no need to add a word to what had been said by Mr. Cockrell.

y Mr. Cockrell.

Mr. Ingalis said he did not stand here to or surface of the valor of courage of Gen. Black, but merely asserted that that officer had received his present pension upon allegations that did not exist and that do not exist to day. Mr. Ingalls was informed—though he did not know it when he had enthusiastically reported den. Black's application for a pension—that after all the surgical treatment referred to by Mr. Voorbees, Gen. Black was active in political and professional life; that he was a condidate for Congress in 1896 or 1898, long after the war closed. He had also been informed that three times since the granting of the pension in 1876 Gen. Black had been a candidate for Congress and made a cunvass; that he had been a candidate for congress and made a canvass; that he had been a candidate for governor and active on the stimp; that he conducted his professional avecation, and had contended for a seat in the United States Senate. Yet we had been informed from many sources that he was a total wreck, intellectually and physically. from many sources that he was a total wreck, intellectually and physically. Mr. Voorbees denied that anybody had ever said that Gen. Black was an "intel

Mr. Ingalls said it had been repeated time and time again.

Mr. Voorbees, with emphasis of manner,

remarked that no pension could be too large for those wounds. It was not of the large-ness of the pension that he complained. No man could be paid with \$100 a month for being torn by shot and shell. What Mr. Ingalls complained of was that, having obtained that pension upon those pretests, "John Charles Black" should have signalized hie advent into the place he now held by protesting against the payment of smaller pensions to men who were as greatly disabled as himself. He (Gen, Black) stood today co-operating with the President of the United States in vetoing little measures of relief at \$8 per month to private soldiers who could not secure sufficient evidence to establish their claims before the pension office. It (Mr. Ingalla) protested against John Charles Black enjoying a pension of \$100 a month upon pretext that did not exist and at the same time using the efforts of his great office to prevent the payment of pensions that had been lawfully provided for.

One of his first official acts had been to

of pensions that had been lawfully provided for.

One of his first official acts had been to suspend payment of a pension to a citizen of Kansas who for nloeteen years had not seen the light of the sun, nor the face of wife or child—a poor wretch doomed to perpetual darkiness and isolation—whose pension in any event was \$23 a month less than that received by John Charles Black, though Mr. Black could write his name with his disabled hand. So plain was the case, however, that Secretary Lamar directed it to be paid in spite of the protest of John Charles Black. Mr. Ingalls, in the name of the disabled soldiers of the republic, protested against that impostor—he repeated it, with full knowledge of what the word meant—that impostor who was receiving a pension to which he was not entitled by virtue of any disability, and who had used his position ever since he had been in it to slander and revils his predecessor.

Mr. Voorbees replied that it was wall

who had used his position ever since he had been in it to slander and revile his predecessor.

Mr. Voorbees replied that it was well known that Mr. Ingalis was at his best when extravagant—when confined by no close or accurate lines. That senator had felt compelled to insist on his statements as to Gen. Black's intellectual capacity having been weakened, when there was no statement ever made to that effect. Mr. Voorbees, in support of his statement, had the clerk read Gen. Black's spileation for a pension and the report of the Senate committee with reference to that application. Alluding to Gen. Black's wounds. Mr. Voorbees said that to this day those wounds had to be dressed daily by a physician. If the senator from Kansas felt any pride in assaulting a mian who was suffering as Gen. Black was, let that senator enjoy it, but it was totally and absolutely unjust. As to the Kansas soldier, Gen. Black has simply exercised the prudence to suspend a claim in order to have it examined into. That had resulted in a confederate soldier, now at the head of the Interior Department, allowing the claim. Mr. Voorbees observed that the ecumtissioner of pensions forgot to express his grateful appreciation to the late senator from Mansas while denouncing the commissioner of pensions forgot to express his grateful appreciation to the late senator from Mississipp! (Secretary Lamar), now at the head of the Interior Department. Mr. Voorbees insisted that Mr. Ingalis would find himself missten if he supposed he could by this attack prejudge the result of the pension investigation now going on.

The urgent deficiency conference report was submitted, and, on motion of Mr. Allison, agreed to.

was submitted, and, on motion of Mr. Alli-son, agreed to.

The bankruptey bill was then taken up and debated until adjournment, Mr. Teller speaking against the bill, and Mr. Hoar in its favor.

At 4:25 p. m., on motion of Mr. Ingalls, the Senate went into executive session. In half an hour the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

the Senate adjourned. THE HOUSE. Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, submitted the conference report on the urgent de-ficiency bill, and it was agreed to.

file conterence report on the urgent deficiency bill, and it was agreed to.

After a vain attempt to arrive at some determination as to the order of business to be pursued during the remainder of the week, the House went into committee of the whole (Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair) on the "oleomargarine" bill.

Mr. Milard, of New York, gave his hearty support to the bill, and quoted statistics to show the injury which the manufacture of bogus lutter had worked upon the exportation of American dairy products. For bearance had ceased to be a virtue. The farmer could not successfully compete with the manufacturer of oleomargarine, which could be made for 7 cents per pound. Either eleomargarine must go or the great dairy industry would be wiped out and utterly destroyed.

Mr. Crypton of Ellinois had no exempted. teriý destroyed. Mr. Catuon, of Elinois, had no scruple.

Mr. Carron, of Elinois, had no scriple about supporting the bill, even though it were said that it discriminated in favor of one industry and against another.

The debate upon the bill consumed the entire afternoon. In opposition to the measure, speeches were made by Messrs, Merchand Courts Velley, Mill. ammond, Curtin, Kelley, Mills, Negle-scher, Lawler, Dunham, and Dunn, whi hose who made specifies in support of the ill were Messis. Frederick, Hepburn, Hen erson, Bayne, Beach, Pettibone, Buchanan Gereon, Fayte, Beach, Pettillone, Buchanan Glass, Morgan, O'Ferrall, and Rowell. Pending further discussion the committee rose and the House, at 5 o'clock, took a recess till 7:30, the ovening session to for general debate on the oleomargarine bill.

EVENING SESSION. At the evening session the general debate on the oleomargarine bill was continued by Messrs. Farquiar, Pierce, Wilson of West Viginta, Wise of Virginia, Brown, and White, and at 11 e'clock the House at-

THE BOSSES ULTIMATUM.

ourned.

Rejected by the Trades Unions-To Be a Game of Watch and Wait.

The master mechanics met vesterday merning at 10 o'clock in the Corcoran building to receive an answer from the amulgamated trades. They discussed the situation of affairs until 11:30 o'clock, when finding that no reply to their ulti-natum would be received they adjourned. The Carpenters' Union, No. 1, met at their hall, Seventh and L streets, and con-tinued the session into the afternoon. They also discussed the matter, and it was unan-mounty resulted "that we reject the received." iously resolved "that we reject the prop-

imously resolved "that we reject the proposition of the bosses as a whole and stand firm in our demand for eight hours as a day's work and \$3 for the same, and that we maintain our card system."

The Carpenters' Assembly met in the afternoon and reaffirmed unanimously the resolution passed in March last calling for eight hours as a day's work at \$3 per day. The only organizations not heard from as yet are the painters' and plumbers' associations. Many of the members of both these bodies, when seen last night, stated that their organizations would reject the ultimatum. There will be no more conferences between the bosses and the workingmen. The latter state that hereafter if any between the bosses and the workingmen. The latter state that hereafter if any conference, are to be lield they propose to do the dictating on their own terms. The withdrawal of the bricklayers from the smalgamation, though expected, was a matter of comment last night among the members of the trade organizations. The reason for the withdrawal of the bricklayers was not made known, but from what could be surmised, the bricklayers want to maintain their independence, and keep clear of all responsibilities attendant upon the membership in the amalgamation.

The master painters met in the Corcoran The master painters met in the Corcoran building in the evening, and adopted the report as passed by the Master Builders'

The Tinsmith and the Stovedealers' As The Tinsmith and the Stovedealers' Association met last night at St. George's Ball, and the platform of the Master Builders' Association was approved.

The master masons' meeting at 1337 E street was simply in the nature of a discussion of the outlook of affairs, and before adjournment the proposition of the Master Builders' Association was also approved. At the Knights of Labor Hall last night matters were very quiet. The members matters were very quiet. The members present declared that they were determined to hold out, and would do so as long as their opponents, the master builders.

The Weather. For Washington and vicinity - Slightly varmer, fair weather.

Thermometric readings-3 a. m., 56.89; 7 a. m., 57.9°; 11 s. m., 61.0°; 8 p. m., 62.5°; 7 p. m., 56.0°; 10 p. m., 51.0°; 11 p. m., 53.1°; mean temperature, 56.0°; maximum, 63.1°; enied this.

Mr. Ingalls reiterated his statement as to he allegation of "intellectual" wreck.

As to Gen. Black's wounds, Mr. Ingalls 72.7"; total precipitation, 92 inches. minimum, 49.99; mean relative humidity,

THE NEW NAVAL CRUISERS.

INFORMATION SENT TO CONGRESS BY SECRETARY WHITNEY.

The Dolphin New Belongs to the Government-Her Present Condition-Tha Trial Trip-Negotiation With John Roach's Assignees.

The Secretary of the Navy sent to the Senate yesterday, in compliance with a re-cent resolution of that body, a mass of official documents in relation to the cruisers Chicago, Boston, Atlants, and Dolphiu, consisting of copies of contracts, agree-

consisting of copies of contracts, agreements, reports, correspondence, &c., in relation to the vessels, between the department, John Roach, the examining and advisory boards.

In his letter in answer to the requirements of the resolution for a statement as to the present condition of the Doiphin, and whether or not she has been accepted by the department, the Secretary says:

She has been received by the department under the terms canbodied in the sagreement of Nov. 3, 1885. She therefore belongs to the government, the question remaining unsettled teing what amount is to be paid for her. That is the subject of present negotiation, As I said in my annual report many of the things which were the subject of exists maybeen remedied voluntarily by the contractor, some others are matters the reemposibility for which it is difficult and probably impossible to locate. The money value of the differences is not large, and the proposition of the assignees involves an allewance of something in the neighborhood of \$50,000, which will probably be a fair basis for the settlement of the matters in dispute.

Among the papers submitted (the majority of which have already been published) is the report of Capt. H. W. Meade upon the Dolphin's trial trip, of which vessel he was in command. He left Newport Dec. 29 and made the run to Cape Heary, "353 nautical miles, in twenty-four hours lifty-seven minutes, an average of fourteen knots per hour between landmarks." He says:

The vibration art when running at full speed.

per hour between landmarks." He says:
The vibration all when running at full speed was trilling in comparison with some steamers of my acquaintance, and neither myself nor the officers of the vessel observed any signs of structural weakness in the hull.
From Cape Henry he steered southeast all night, and the next morning off Cape Hatteras "checumtered a moderate gale from the southward, the force of the wind being recorded as from 7.00 8-sea rongh."
The ship was very uneasy, pitching through large arms and taking in large quantities of water forward, necessitating the battering down of the batches.
The lack of a proper number of freeing parts became painfully evident. At 19 a.m., when about to subject the vessel to the second test of running with wind and sea on the bow, nested of directly shead, she plunged and took a solid green sea over the bows, which our ried away bridge, ladders, and gratings, started the frame work of the bridge, filled the plot house and forward free room ventilators, and left two and a half feet of water fire and after the deck, which passed off through the scripters and feeling parts very slowly, the ship trembling under the thereased weight, which must have been quite forty tons, and multerilly suffering.

Cast. Meade continues:

Capt. Meade continues:

To sum up, I consider the Dolphin reasonably strong and her machinery reliable; act; the latter there is too much of it. It occupies too much space, and seems to have been carefully designed to employ as many mea as possible. The general plan of the ship and machinery is unsatisfactory. In my judgment a vessel like the Dolphin is wholly unsatted to the needs of our nay. The internal arrangement has many absurd features to the eye of a practical seaman, but on the whole, except as to lough work, my criticism of the vessel concerns the designer rather than the builder. \*\* I cannot help regarding her as a species of marine crazy quilt; that is, she shows her design to be the outcome of many conflicting opinions and not that of one controlling and competent brain.

The report of the civilian experts, Messrs. Brown, Steele, and Hang, says the weather throughout the trip was exceptionally fine for the senson, and the emal sea met with in the guif would not have materially retarded any of the numerous coasting steamers. They regard the speed made from Newport to Cape Henry her maximum, At sea under ordinary circumstances, they say, she would not exceed eleven knots. Against a strong breeze and a moderately heavy sea she would have to be slowed to four or twe knots to keep her from flooding her decks and washing away everything. Capt. Meade continues:

heavy sea she would have to be slowed to four or five knots to keep her from flooding her decks and washing away everything moveable. She is not fit, they say, to contend with bad weather such as is usually encountered by our coasting steamers.

They inspected the vessel after her arrival at Fortress Monroe, and found that "every but in her sheer strake and strake below was visible, showing more or less straining according to location, the greatest evidence of weakness being from the aft end of the engine room forward." They found commit broken in the waterways, while all the butts oken in the waterways, while all the butte of the tulwark plating showed signs of straining. They found a great variety of other defects, which are described in tech-

A little one armed man went into police bendinarters last night, gazed around for a few seconds, and said that he wanted Maj. Dye. "He is at home," replied Lient Swin-

Yes, vir."

"Got a good detective here?"

Yes, wi:
"Sensiter Dolph wants one to come to his house, No. 8 Lafayette place, as soon as possible. A lot of valuables have been stolen, including a gold watch, a pair of diamond carrings, a pocket book containing a sun of money. You can send a good detective?"

I will send a man as soon as he esmes in."
The little man then left. A couple of minutes later he opened the door again, and said.
"Don't let this get into the newspapers. The senator does not want them toget it."

"This gentheman here is a newspaper man," said the lieutenant, pointing to the Revunters. can's man.

The little man stead dumbfounded at the nature in which he had siven himself away. He raised courage enough however, to state that the sensior wanted the robbary "kept dark."

An Entertaining Free Fight.

Jane Butler, Frances Baker, and John Henderson, all colored, got into a dispute last derson, air colored, got into a dispute has night at Third street and Virginia avenue southwest, which ended in a free fight. Officer Sheehan in attempting to arrest them was immediately attacked by the trio, who would have over-powered him but for the timely arrival of Lieut. Greer and Special Officer Hutton. The combatants were arrested, and with difficulty taken to the first precinct station.

A New Wharf at Fort Monroe. posed amendment to the analy approximate bill, to appropriate \$150,000 for the construction of a new what and the improvement of the readway leading thereto on the government reservation at Fortress Monros, Va. He also, from the military affairs committee, reported favorably a bill for the same purpose.

She is Not to Marry the President. The Buffalo Commercial Arteriser, in an edi-torial yesterday, says: "Letters received in this city from Buffalo women now in Paris, and who have personally seen the young woman whose name has been mentioned as that of the intended wife of President Cleveland, report that the mortified girl positively declares that she is not going to marry Mr. Cleveland.

Senator Kenna Wants to be Believed of a Hard Job.

Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, wants to be relieved of the chairmanship of the Democratic congressional committee, to which he was elected during his absence from the city. Representative Sout of Erie, is mentioned as his probable successor.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITOL.

Scuator Teller Introduced a bill to create the office of assistant commissioner of Indian affairs.

affairs.

The speaker announced the appointment of Mesers Dingley, Dunh, and McMillin as conferees on the shipping bill.

Tenster Fustis presented resolutions of the Leylsians legislature memoralizing Congressing the establishment of a navy yard at New Orleans.

The conferees upon the postoffice appropriation bill were unable to agree upon any or the points at issue. It was therefore decided to report the disagreement. to report the disagreement.

On motion of Mr. Miller, a bill was passed by the Scoate authorizing the Treasury Department to credit Chester A. Arthur and W. H. Robertson, late collectors at the past "New York, with certain sums they man late charged to them for moneys scolen for a the costoms funds at that port without having this officers wasnuss.